The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, October 26, 1799. No. 686.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

243

Insolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Pierce, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.—The Court order, that the said John Pierce be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of this application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three successive weeks, the last whereof shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Alexander Brusler, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct, that notice of this application be published in the Carlisle and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honourable Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Hans Morrison, of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the Court order, that the said Hans Morrison, be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in December next, that his Petition and his Creditors, may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh, Chambersburgh, and York Newspapers, each three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court——JAMES BRYSON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Reed, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of James Bell, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days previous to the time of hearing.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a court of Common Pleas held at Greensburg, for the County of Westmoreland, the second Monday of September, the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. Present, *John Baird, James Barr, William Jack and John Brown*, Esquires, judges of the same Court, &c.

ON the petition of Patrick Dougherty, an insolvent Debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his Creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the first Monday of November next, for hearing the Petitioners and his Creditors, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, & in the Farmer's Register, of Greensburgh, three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least two weeks before the time of hearing. By order of the Court

---

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of John Ordt, prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Puckety, an apprentice boy named WILLIAM BOAL, about 14 or 15 years of age, had on when he went away, a sailors jacket of grey coating, and vest of the same, a pair of shirting trowsers, and a half worn rorum hat. Whoever takes up and delivers said apprentice to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ALEXANDER BEARD.

October 12, 1799.

Foreign Occurrences.

French Armies in Italy.

LEGHORN, July 12.

LAST night all the French officers embarked for Genoa. It is reported they are taken by the English, together with the vessels which carried Macdonald's equipage, &c. The French are preparing to evacuate this place.—Part of the troops have marched towards Moreau's quarters.

FRANKFORT, July 20.

General Haddick, with his corps and 6,000 Russians will join the army of the Archduke; who only waits for that re-inforcement, and the 35,000 Russians, to attack Massena, who will share the fate of Moreau.

ZURICH, July 15.

The Archduke will keep his position in Switzerland, either till the French are driven from Italy; or the arrival of the third auxiliary corps of Russians. The army is plentifully supplied from Suabia.

STRASBURGH, July 24.

"Massena is certainly superior in force to the Archduke, and it causes great surprize that he has not yet attacked him. The Archduke's head quarters have retrogaded from Kloten to Flash, two leagues—and General Hotze's from Zurich to Kloten. The advanced guard is on the Limmat—Massena's pa k is at Otten, where he will fix his head quarters."

FRANCE—INTERNALLY.

PARIS, July 15.

The addresses in which the punishment of Merlin and Scherer, and the displacing of the ministers Rewbell and Talleyrand, is earnestly desired, increase daily in the Council of Five Hundred. Accusations against them increase continually, and the Suburbs of St. Antoine, from which nothing had been heard before, suddenly presents an address to the council.

"We are working people, Citizens Representatives, we speak without art, as a pure conscience and natural understanding teach. Traitors have usurped all the rights of the people, they have carried the election by bribery and cunning and given offices of trust to their servants and waiters. They have connected themselves with villains, for the destruction of public property, by their thirst for gold and immoral examples. Crimes of every kind have been cherished—they have taken from Republicans civil and military posts, and put in them the very persons who, twelve months ago, were driven from the country as anti revolutionists. Our ammunition, arms provision and accoutrements have been sold.—The Congress of Rastadt they have suffered to continue an unheard of length of time. Whilst the enemy was making the most formidable preparations for war, they remained in a shameful and lifeless inactivity—they sent our brave legions without arms, or even the necessaries of life, to the Donair and the Ettich, there to be cut to pieces by the enemy three times as powerful as themselves. At the moment that war was declared, they kept 100,000 men in the interior to awe the French people with the bayonet.—The traitor who sacrificed 25,000 men at the Ettich, and occasioned the loss to Italy, notwithstanding the public opinion was against him, yet at his return to Paris, he was received by them. By their own power they transported 40,000 chosen troops to the wilds of Arabia—and suffered the Vendee and Chouan war, with murders in the south, to be again renewed.—Our sufferings do not magnify the many instances which have been given of remissness and a traitorous conduct they are marked with LETTERS of FIRE, on LINES of BLOOD, in their own proclamations, and yet they remain

ments of their expiring tyranny, preserve them from justice. *O Representatives*, what crimes must be perpetrated in France, to cause the accusation, not to say the punishment of offenders! No, *Representatives*, YOU DARE NOT restrain the course of justice; the NATION, which is *ABOVE YOU*, cannot and will not spare the Traitors. Your whole power rests in the public opinion—do not sport with it in a dangerous lenity, you desire the people to make new sacrifices—believe us the result of our requests depends upon the punishment of the traitors—do this and you will be supplied with men and money."

Yesterday Brigot, in the Council of Five Hundred, arose and accused Ramel, the minister of finance. The day before yesterday, Frigson brought accusations against Legarde, secretary general of the Directory.

Talot yesterday spoke in the Council of Five Hundred. "The malcontents (said he) indulge themselves in propagating unfavourable reports; they publish that the two Councils are to be replaced by the National Convention. You ought to declare yourselves on this occasion. No, the Constitution of the 3d year shall not be violated. We have rescued it from various factions, and will preserve it entire. *Live the Constitution of the third year resounded from every corner.* This pathetic transport will inspire with confidence all good citizens who are tired with Revolutions. No—no tyrant, no triumvir, shall trample down the law or the people. Frenchmen, be confident your Constitution shall be maintained. *Live the Republic and Constitution of the third year!* This exclamation was repeated by the whole Council, and the oath to maintain the Constitution renewed—the printing of the speech was ordered, and the music played *Ca Ira.*"

Blin—"It is enough to swear to maintain the Constitution of the 3d year—we must further adhere to the oath made to the French people to punish traitors who have endangered the safety of the Republic!" He demanded that the general committee be resumed.

July 16—The Council formed itself into a general committee, and the sitting was made public. The reporter from the Committee read a denunciation against the ex-directors Merlin, Treilhard, Rewbell, Reveilere. They are accused of having violated the sovereignty of the people, of having endeavoured to overthrow the Republic, and having connived at peculation.—The Council sustained the denunciation, and agreeable to the Constitution read the bill a first time.

July 15—The Council of Five Hundred having yesterday admitted the denunciation against the four ex directors, Merlin, Treilhard, Rewbell and Lepaux, the following are the steps which will be taken respecting them, conformable to the Constitution. The denunciation signed, and the motives of it founded, will be read three times every ten days. The first reading was yesterday. After 20 days the accused will be summoned, and will have 3 days given them to appear, and be heard in the Council of Five Hundred. Whether they appear or not, the Council will declare whether there is ground for examining their conduct. If they decide affirmatively, the accused will be summoned by the Council of Elders, and two days will be allowed them to appear and defend themselves. The formality of three readings will be repeated, after which the accusation will be decided upon—if it be decided in the affirmative, the accused will be sent for trial to the high court of justice. They cannot be arrested till after the Council of Elders shall have suffered the period to elapse determined by the law.

July 26—The COUNCIL OF ELDERS, Decreed, that no political clubs should sit within the jurisdiction of the Councils. The Club of the Menage was denounced as wanting to restore the reign of Terror. "They long, said COURTOIS, to bring us back to the time, when it was said "with our four travelling guillotines it will be necessary for to have three years before we can bring the Revolution to a period." Do not then permit another body of men to form a government within a government, and let us unite into an impenetrable phalanx, round the constitution of the 3d year." This speech was ordered to be printed, and a committee raised to report on the murderous design and threats of the club at the Menage.

THE CLUB DU MENAGE.

This true jacobin society, on the 18th of July swore never to disunite. On the 19th a member declared, that the question to establish a constitutional King, or more properly, absolute monarchy, was then agitating in the heart of Paris, where the destinies of the Republic were confided "to perfidious and artful ministers." "Tyrants without genius, talents, or knowledge." He concluded by moving "an address to the Legislative Body, desiring, that a law might be passed for restoring to the National Guard, their arms, pikes and cannon, and disarming all the Royalists of the Republic, and all the enemies of the Revolution." Unanimously agreed to.—On the 20th, a new oath was taken against Royalty.—On the 21st, F. de Neuffchateau was denounced.—On the 22nd, Droet denounced the Inspector General.—On the 24th, a member after denouncing the ambassadors and others said, "I am shocked to see a Rewbell still occupy a seat in the Council of Elders." Picquenard attempted to censure the attack on Rewbell, but was cried down. Ricord observed that "moderation in a Republic is the same as Cowardice in an army."—On the 25th, the meeting in reference to a non official mes-

—— the Commissioner of the

Elders, directing them to retire, resolved, "that they will only retire from this place, when they shall be legally compelled to that measure."

After the decree of the Ancients, the Hall of the Menage was shut up and guarded. The Club then adjourned to the Convent of the jacobins, where they continued their outrageous and vindictive proceedings. "When," says Merchand, "I compare our present situation with that in which we were yesterday placed, I perceive, that at the Menage we were strong, but here we are still stronger."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Garrau brought forward the project relative to the organization of the National Guard. The following is the basis of the project: "The reorganization shall be made within 10 days from the promulgation of the law, and every citizen, and the sons of citizens possessing the qualities required by the constitution, shall be inscribed in the muster roll of that guard, from the age of 16 to that of 60. The national guard shall be formed into legions, battalions and companies: It shall elect its officers, and have the following motto on its standards, *The French People, Liberty or Death.*

GREAT NEWS!

By the Packet, captain Trett, arrived at Boston from Liverpool, London papers are received to the 12th of August. [The intelligence by this arrival is principally contained in the preceding columns.)

Captain Crocker and Baker, both from Hamburgh, arrived at Marblehead and Boston last week, bring Hamburgh papers to the 10th of August, which furnish intelligence from the continent several days later than any before received, and of many highly interesting and important events.

Of the WAR in INDIA.

OFFICIAL particulars have been received of a severe action between the right brigade of the Bombay army, and a division of the troops of Tippo Sultan, near Coorga district. On the 6th of March, the enemy were discovered in motion, to the number of from 20 to 25,000 men: they were met by two detachments from the Bombay army, and their assaults repulsed with gallantry and execution, and ended in the complete route of the enemy. The enemy's forces actually engaged were upwards of 12,000, and Tippo was said to be at a small distance with 6,000 men. The Bombay troops which opposed them, did not rise 14,00, whose loss in wounded and missing was 143, amongst whom were several officers: The enemy's loss was great; they left 400 dead on the field.

CAPTURE of ANCONA.

The Neapolitan army of 22,000 men, made themselves master of Ancona on the 10th ult. Fort Leo surrendered on the 13th; its garrison (200 officers and men) were not to serve against the enemy for one year.

The EVACUATION of LEGHORN. &c.

OFFICIAL.

The city of Leghorn was evacuated by the French the 16th and 17th of July, after having surrendered Florence and Sienna by capitulation, on the 5th. Previous to the evacuation, the French minister Reinhard, with the French consuls and others, embarked from Leghorn on board an American vessel, which was afterwards captured by the English. On the night of the 17th, gen. Dargenbet left the city, after settling the articles of capituation with gen. La Ville, the Tuscan ex-governor, and other principal officers of police, by which it was agreed, "that the sick left by the French should be treated with hospitality, and when recovered, sent to the French armies; to receive the French garrison of Porto Farrajo, and to conduct it in safety to the French army, and to indemnify the merchants of Leghorn, who had been ruined by requisitions for lead and salt petre for the French army, out of the goods, effects, and military apparatus left by the French." Next morning the inhabitants appeared with the Imperial Tuscan cockade; all the statues and emblems of French liberty were immediately cut down and displaced—The Imperial and Tuscan colours, with the busts of the grand Duke and Duchess were paraded through the streets, and every species of rejoicing took place. On the 19th business assumed its activity, the banks discounted as usual, and all was quiet: on the grand canal balcony the Russian, Turkish, Austrian, English, Neapolitan, Sardinian and Tuscan flags were flying. The populace obliged the Sardinian Consul to take down the arms of the republic from his house. Pisa and Lucca had also been evacuated by the French.

CAPITULATION OF ALESSANDRIA.

(One of the strongest Citadels of Italy.)

The *Vienna Court Gazette, extra*, of [illegible] contains the official report of gen Melas, from the head quarters of Alessandria, under the 22d of the surrender of that citadel to the Imperial royal troops. From this report it appears, "That on the night between the 19th and 20th, the advancing of the works to the glacis in three different points, and the building of batteries being finished at the same time on the last parrellel, the artillery was introduced, and the fire continued with vigor from all the batteries. Gen. Garasine, the hostile commander of the citadel, seeing danger approach, was probably not wishing to find an assault, on the 21st, at half past two o'clock, by his lieutenant general Louis, a letter to Field Marshal Melas, informing him, "That he was

[illegible]clined to enter into a negociation for the capitulation, provided that it were founded on such terms, as Frenchmen who knew how to make every sacrifice for honour, would accept." The bearer being unprovided with powers, he was sent back with the intimation that he should bring the necessary instructions within two hours, and mention to the commandant that he should be responsible for all losses that should arise from further delay. The fire was afterwards silent on both sides, and the capitulation concluded the same night; by virtue of which the garrison constituted prisoners of war, marched out the 22d P. M. laid down their arms on the glacis, and will be sent prisoners of war to the hereditary dominions. General Melas deferred giving further particulars, &c. Capt. Errel of the staff, afterwards arrived at Vienna with the articles of capitulation and six French standards. Not less than 107 pieces of cannon are said to have been found at Alessandria.

The Gazette also contains the official report of gen. Melas, of the same date, announcing this pleasing intelligence to Count Concasteih, the Imperial Commissioner at Milan.

SURRENDER of MANTUA

From Inspruck, (a capital town of Tyrol, on the road direct from Mantua to Aughsburgh and Hamburgh) it appears that intelligence of the surrender of Mantua by capitulation on the 27th July, was received there the 31st at 7 o'clock in the morning: Little credit was paid to it till 12 at noon, when its real confirmation arrived: At 4 p. m. trumpets and drums resounded from the steeples, to make known to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood the happy event. Tho' the account does not appear to be official, yet there could be little doubt at Inspruck of its authenticity; for it appears that a courier was immediately sent with the news to his Serene Highness the Elector of Treves then resident at Augsburgh; and what [illegible]ed the intelligence highly probable, was [illegible] letters from Roveredo and Verona stated [illegible]e field marshal Suwarrow had made a visit to the camp before Mantua, and that since the 23d a terrible fire had been kept up from eleven batteries, by 443 heavy guns: And that all the out posts were taken before the 26th. Official accounts were hourly expected.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Cardinal Ruffo who took Naples by storm on the 13th of June, also took fort St. Elmo, a few days after, and made 300 prisoners. About 80 Neapolitan Jacobins have already been hanged, among whom were generals Mositerni and Racca. Cardinal Ruffo was marching against Rome, granting free departure to all the French garrisons, on condition of their delivering up all rebels and threatened the severest punishment in case of refusal.

The Tuscan Insurgent Army invading the Roman Territory, have taken Viterbo and Tacli, and marched against Perugia. The forts Cecina and Bibbona and the cities of Crosetta and Castigliano, with 8 pieces of cannon have also been taken, and the French garrisons made prisoners.—All the precious effects taken by the French at Florence, have been recovered by the peasants, and the French miserably cut to pieces.

The siege of Tortona will be carried on with redoubled vigour. Gen. Suwarrow went thither the 23d July to accelerate the operations.

BRUSSELS, July 29.

An attack being expected every moment on our coasts, and every thing seeming to indicate that it will be serious—the following defensive measures have been adopted.

The major part of the troops will be concentrated between Brugues, Ostend, and Blankenburgh; 5000 men will be encamped near the village and before the great sluices of Slyckens.—From Nieuport to Ostend the Downs are covered with strong posts of infantry, the cavalry is cantoned in the villages farther back. On the other side, the Isle of Cadsand, Sluys, Hulst, Axel, and Sas de Ghent, have been supplied with as many troops as possible, at this moment when there are very few in this country. At Dunkirk and Gravelines the same preparations are making with the utmost activity; a flotilla is also fitting out, consisting of frigates, corvettes and gun boats, which are to be stationed in the Downs as soon as they are ready.

We hear from Luxemburgh that in one month about 10,000 conscripts have been armed and equipped there, and sent to the right border of the Rhine, to the army which is forming between Mentz and Dusseldorff, under the command of gen. Hotze. Great numbers of conscripts also at Treves.

The camp near Liege, which had been delayed for want of troops, will be formed in a few days.

Luxemburgh, Juliers, Venloo and Maestricht have been supplied with provision and ammunition of all kinds, and their fortifications have been augmented, as if those fortresses were on the point of being besieged.

HAGUE, July 29.

The reports which we daily receive here of the proceedings of the partizans of the Stadtholder, in the different towns of our Republic, confirm us more and more in the opinion that a counter Revolution is ready to begin. The government has hitherto concealed as much as possible, its disquietude on the subject; but things are now come to that height, that it has thought proper to make known to the people, by a proclamation the dangers that threaten the country. In it our governors invite all our true patriots to join them, in firmly oppesing the partizans of the Stadtholder and to fight against the English, who menace our coasts. But if we may judge from the spirit of the public, these proclamations will have very little effect.

August 2.

Our Directory has proposed in a letter to the Legislative Assemblies, that the French General Brune should also be entrusted provisionally with the command of the Batavian Army. This being confirmed the Directory actually conferred on him the chief command for the reasons that the British Government, in several parts of the Channel, are preparing a secret expedition, it was requisite instantly to establish a perfect union of defence, which salutary measure ought not to be delayed until the negociations of the two governments should be decided on this point.—That the French and Batavian divisions should not be confounded, and that the General should respect the requisition of all the Constituted Authorities, &c. On this occasion the French general issued the following proclamations to both armies.

"COMRADES,

"Jealous of its Liberty and Independence, the Batavian Republic now assumes an attitude to despise menaces, and to repel aggressions. It has called on all its citizens for the defence of their homes, their eagerness and ardour to proclaim the same people, whose courage, pride and perseverance astonished the world two centuries ago.

"By an acknowledgment of esteem proceeding from the alliance of two nations, this Republic has conferred on me the chief command of its Army. Thus still more closely united, the Batavians and French will push forth their tried weapons to form an insurmountable barrier against the hordes hired by a monopolizing government who drag in their train, chains, confiscation, pillage and ruin. No, never shall barbarians ravage illustrious Batavia, one of the most marvellous creations of Liberty. Its frontiers are SACRED BARRIERS, before which death only can be found.

"Long live the Republics of France and Batavia! The union of a free people is the pledge of triumphs."

AMSTERDAM, July 25.

The Executive Directory has issued an order, relative to the disobedience of the citizens, to the law of the Armament. Those who shall refuse to conform to this law are to be proceeded against with the utmost severity. The practices of the internal enemies of the Republic are to be watched with redoubled vigilance, especially since the country is threatened with a foreign invasion.

The following is an extract of a letter from Groninguen, dated the 17th instant.

"Yesterday evening a vessel arrived at this port, which relates that it was by a kind of miracle that she escaped the English, who daily come and cut out the vessels at anchor along the coast. They had even the audacity to land 70 men behind Usquest, but on the approach of an armed force they retired again to their ships."

ROTTERDAM, July 29.

The secret and even the public meetings of the partizans of the house of Orange, cause here the greatest disquietude. It is estimated that 3 4ths of the inhabitants are decidedly in favour of the Stadtholder, and they are therefore not afraid publicly to make known their sentiments, and even to declare that they will never take up arms, but in defence of the Stadtholder and his Allies.

BOLOGNA, July 16.

Yesterday arrived here 50 Piedmontese deserters, who report the sufferings of Macdonalds army in the Geneose mountains, to be such as no language can describe. It formed 3 detached bodies, viz. the first in and near Lucca, the second near Serri, on the Mediterranean, and the third near the Pontremoli, by the narrow road which goes along the sea coast, and which is only to be passed by pedestrians and mules. Macdonald keeps up his communication with Genoa and with the Army of Moreau.

Fresh troops particularly Russians, are every day pouring in here. The Austrian advanced posts extend to a small distance from Lucca and Pescia. F. M. Lieutenant Ott, is making every preparation to advance to Lucca, behind which place is the greatest part of Macdonald's army.

FRANKFORT, July 30.

The army of the prince de Conde, commanded by his highness himself, will join the Archduke Charles by the latter end of September. Before it left Volinynia it was reviewed by the Russian General Gudowitch, governor of the province, who was preparing to follow it over the Bog, with a considerable corps.

LONDON, August 13.

Lord Mulgrave's mission is not to Vienna but to the Head Quarters of the Austrian Army, for the purpose of concerting with the Archduke Charles, on the most effectual means for the secret expedition to co-operate with his Royal Highness. The Army to be commanded by field marshal the Duke of York, will comprise 40,000 British, 36,000 Russians, 8,000 Swedes, 6,000 Hessians, and 3,000 Wirtemburghers, amounting in the whole to 93,000 men, whose first object, we have reason to believe, is to re-establish the government of the Stadtholder, which the great body of the Dutch anxiously desire.

Advices were on Saturday received from Gen. Cuyler at Lisbon. The troops under his command were in perfect health and spirits. Considerable apprehensions had been entertained by the inhabitants [illegible] a visit from the combined fleets.

By the best information we can obtain through the French and German papers, there is much reason to fear that the English fleets have wholly mistaken the object, and remained long ignorant of the course of the enemy. In the beginning of July we had three squadrons; one cruising near Toulon, another near Genoa, and a third near Leghorn, while other ships were engaged in transporting troops along the coasts of Italy; assisting the operations of the war on the land, rather than watching the particular interests of this country on the ocean. Some of our ministers were positive in their opinions that the Brest squadron was gone either to relieve Buonaparte, or to assist general Macdonald; but they should have known that the communication of the latter with France never was cut off, and our interest could be but very distantly affected by the former.

(Courier.)

The Dutch fleet ready for sea consists of eight sail of the line in the Texel, and at Hoelvoet 3 of the like description, apparently in every respect equipped, having their sails bent and top gallant yards across. There are in the same state a dozen frigates, two of which are uncommonly powerful. Lord Duncan before the late detachment from his fleet, had 15 sail of the British line and 6 Russians; 5 of the former are ere this, at Torbay; and he is competent to further detach, should it be deemed expedient that he should do so.

Letters from Leghorn announce that on the morning of the 9th many very valuable effects belonging to the French were sent on board an American ship of 20 guns. The following night a great number of officers and afterwards all the French staff, the Commissary Rheinhard, the Consul Kerei, and other functionaries went on board the same ship, which sailed at ten o'clock in the morning. An hour afterwards two English brigs appeared in the offing with a Neapolitan Xebec, and we saw them direct a violent cannonade upon the American. We have since been informed that two English frigates arrived very opportunely, as the American vessel was taken, together with a Raguscan poleacre, that served as advice boat. A greater number of the grand duke's effects are likewise brought up and sent to Florence!

Accounts from Florence confirm the capture of the American ship of 20 guns, and a Raguscan poleacre, by the English who had received intelligence that the French Staff, &c. with considerable treasures, had embarked at Leghorn, on board these vessels.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

Yesterday morning the first division of the armament sailed from the Downs with the wind at west. The isle of Walceran which commands the mouth of the Scheldt, is supposed to be the first object of attack. The proclamation which the commander in chief is charged to distribute as soon as he shall have made good his landing in the Batavian territory, is a state paper recommended by its moderation and calculated to conciliate the people of this country, as well as of Holland to the object of the expedition.

The second or grand division of our armament in which the cavalry are to be employed, will now be expedited with every possible speed; and field marshal the Duke of York will sail as soon as the footing is made, and the Scheldt opened. His scene of operation will be the Brabant, and he will not have less than 16,000 men in the second embarkation.

Every exertion within the last week has been made to forward the grand armament. On Friday 46 artillery waggons, with part of 200 stand of arms, proceeded from the tower; and yesterday 42 more, with the remainder of the arms and accoutrements for the troops at Dover, Margate and Ramsgate.

From Chatham on Saturday and yesterday the volunteers from the militia were conveyed in every carriage that could be procured to their different places of resort.

The Dukes of York and Cumberland were expected to leave Windsor this morning, to join the general officers who are to be employed on this occasion.

A general press took place last night on the River; from every ship all hands that could be spared were taken, even protections were not exempt.

The camp at Birchington broke up on Saturday morning, and the troops marched to Margate, where they embarked on Saturday evening and yesterday morning; they were the 2d, 27th, 29th and 69th Regiments. Another encampment is to be formed at Birchington.

There are to be eight brigades, each of which is to be commanded by a general officer. The Russian forces have reached the place agreed on between the two governments.

In the mean time many thousand copies of the proclamation in the name of the Duke of York, have been printed, inviting the Dutch to return to their ancient government, under the guarantee of Great Britain, and promising the restoration of those relations of amity and commerce which subsisted between the two countries previously to the conquest of Holland by the French.

This proclamation leaves no doubt that one of the great objects of the expedition is, the re-establishment of the Stadtholder.

From some recent appearances, it would also seem as if this were not the only hope that was cherished. If we are to give credit to reports circulated by the immediate agents of government, the exiled princes of France are to be employed in the military plan of attack, and the Royal Standard is to be displayed. Accordingly Monsieur has finally quitted Edinburgh, and has [illegible] preparatory to his embarking for [illegible]

General Don arrived yesterday [illegible] from Yarmouth, where he land[illegible] vices that the Russian forces de[illegible] rate with the British were already [illegible] greed upon.

Monsieur, better known in [illegible] name of the Comte d'Artois, [illegible] don for the head quarters of the [illegible] is there that in concert with Mr. [illegible] levies will be completed of the Swiss [illegible] pant once more to serve under their [illegible] mander. They already amount to 6000 [illegible] is expected they will comprise 14,000 [illegible] after the appearance of Comte d'Artois [illegible] the commander of the Swiss guards in the [illegible] of the Crown of France, till they were [illegible] at the Revolution.

Mr. Gartnshorn has returned to this [illegible] without having fulfilled the object of his [illegible] which was to engage some large vessels from [illegible] Court of Sweden, to serve as transports. [illegible] overture was rejected, owing to the [illegible] Swithen vessels by our cruizers.

The Transport Board as well as the Admiralty [illegible] used the greatest vigilance to forward the [illegible] ment, and most of the troops, from the [illegible] which has been used are already embarked.

On Saturday morning no less than 40 [illegible] waggons arrived at the Tower from Canterbury to which place they are to return laden with [illegible] and ammunition for the troops at Barham Down.

The second encampment about to take place [illegible] Barham Down, amounting to 18,000 men, [illegible] it is said, comprise the 4th, 5th, 9th, 17th, [illegible] 31st, 39th, 40th, 56th, and 63d Regiments [illegible] Foot; all of which have been completed by the [illegible] militia volunteers. Forty squadrons and [illegible] of the train, it is added, will accompany this [illegible] barkation.

August 15.

RECEPTION of the POPE in FRANCE.

The veneration displayed by the inhabitants [illegible] Dauphiny for the holy character of the head [illegible] their religion, furnishes a satisfactory proof, notwithstanding the confident and profane declamations of Jacobinism, that the sentiments of piety formerly entertained by the people of France, are not yet extinct in that unhappy country.

From the moment the Pope entered the French territory, he was, though guarded by a choice corps, received by the people in every part of the way, with the most heartfelt demonstrations of respect and attention. Every attempt to suppress the public feelings on the sight of a character so truly venerable, and made still more dear by the cruel treatment of his persecutors, proved abortive, and his Guards were forced to yield to the universal emotions of the inhabitants. When he was conducted in a litter across the mountains of higher Dauphiny, the people crowded from the neighbouring districts, fell on their knees as he passed; and implored his benediction. They took the mules from the litter, which they carried on their shoulders to the castle de Vizille, relieving each other by turns. His holiness stopped two days at the castle, and the master of it was anxious to show him every attention that could refresh him after the fatigues of his journey. During that time the large court was filled both day and night with the peasantry, who prostrated themselves whenever the pontiff appeared, and entreated his blessing.

It was intended that he should pass rapidly through the city of Grenoble, in order to prevent him from being insulted by the Jacobins, and a carriage with good horses was provided for that purpose. The people, however, refused to comply with the wishes of his official conductors, and considering the precaution as mean and dishonorable, they unharnessed the horses, and threatened to burn the carriage if they were not permitted to carry the Pope in his litter, and offered to carry themselves for his protection. When the approach of his holiness was known in Grenoble, the inhabitants came out in crouds to meet him. In the midst of this numerous procession, PIUS the VIth passed through the city, attended by constant acclamations, and the most lively demonstrations of interest and sensibility. This public and solemn declaration of sentiment restrained the Jacobins from attempting opposition; the procession passed in perfect order through the city, and continued to Vairon, six leagues from Grenoble, on the road to Lyons.

In this procession, which reflects so much honour on the religious zeal of the inhabitants, in defiance of the system of terror, the venerable Pontiff had more the appearance of a father in the midst of his children, than of a captive surrounded by his guards. His countenance was calm, and expretive of his innocence of mind, while his language was remarkable for moderation and piety.

Two circumstances happened while he was passing through Dauphiny, which afforded a singular contrast. General Championet, formerly cook to the hotel of the Princes at Grenoble, passed through that city on his return from Naples, on the same day that the Pope was there; no attention was paid to the Carmagnol General. The same day the three Directors of the fallen Cisalpine Republic also arrived at that place, and demanded a room at the hotel of that city, in order to hold their deliberations there, but were received by the people with the most marked expressions of contempt and detestation.

August 17.

Yesterday morning advice was received by the Admiralty, that on the 13th instant, the combined fleets of France and Spain, got safe into Brest. Whatever the original plan of the French in the expedition may have been, it has thus utterly failed; but in their return to Brest they have taken a most effectual mean of securing the [illegible]

...of France, this is a material acquisition, ...give them to threaten us with a ...force of at least ...ships of the line, ...which will oblige us to keep a proportionate ...to observe their motions.

Lord Keith, with 13 ships of the line, arrived ...the port of Brest on Tuesday afternoon. ...utmost exertion was made by every ship of ...fleet to come up with the enemy, but they ...had too much the start of them.

August 19.

On Saturday an order was sent to the Custom House taking off the Embargo on all British vessels, but not on Foreign ships. This distinction, which policy may perhaps demand, has given rise to much severe complaint by the foreigners, who say that it gives to British Ship owners an advantage over them in Foreign markets, and unnecessarily loads them with heavy expences. We imagine that there is some error in the report, and that the embargo is only taken off from our own coasting vessels, as great inconveniency has been suffered by stopping the transit of provisions, coals, and manufactured goods from the different ports.

August 20.

There was many reports yesterday respecting the armament under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, all of them unauthorised and contradictory. Agreeably to these reports, the embarkation had taken place at Bremerlehue, at Embden, at Scheveling, at Goree, at Flushing, and various other parts. No such accounts have arrived. We beleive that the only genuine advice from this fleet states, on Friday evening they were still at sea, and that the commander in chief, signified his earnest wish, that more cavalry should be sent to him with all possible expedition, as from information received, he had resolved to exercise the discretion with which he has entrusted, to land at a different point from that originaly settled. It was said that the court of Denmark, ready to its resolution of neutrality, had positively refused to the Russian troops leave to march through the Dutchy of Holstein.

A report was yesterday in circulation, upon the authority of the master of the Sophia brig, who left Bologne on the 14th instant, that considerable disturbance had taken place in several parts of France, principally at Lille and Amiens. The preparations for the sailing of our expedition gave rise to the circumstance, in which they originated. The appearance of our transports, descried from the coast of France, produced an alarm. It was conjectured that its destination was for Holland or Flanders, and orders were given for the Conscripts on the coast to march for Flushing. The Conscripts refused to march and in the attempt to compel them, great riots ensued. The populace showed a disposition to espouse the cause of the Conscripts. The Tree of Liberty was cut down, and every place resounded with the cries of *Down with the Tyranny*—And according to this account, every thing was in confusion.

A single Paris paper of the 10th was received yesterday. It contains nothing new, except that the appointment of Rhinhard, as minister of Foreign Affairs, has been recalled, and Lacomb St. Michael, appointed in his stead.

BANKS OF THE VESER, July 4.

It is well known, that the three French ex-directors, as likewise a great number of commissaries, have transmitted, by the way of Hamburg and Bremen, enormous sums into English funds. These sums amount, we are assured, to more than 300 millions livres. The English minister will, however, take a blow, which will prove more and more, that *property ill acquired never prospers*. At the Dance of the court of Russia, all the commercial houses in the cities of Hamburg and Bremen will be required to declare upon oath, what sums they have in their names in the English funds; distinguishing precisely, which is their own and which French property—the latter will be confiscated.

(Wesel Gaz.)

Animated Picture of the present STATE OF ITALY.

(From the Vienna Court Gazette.)

"The same instrums and means which the Gallic revolutionists have employed to render universal their dominion and revolutionary system, have brought about their own perdition; they called nations to arms, and armed them; and nations, whose plain common sense would not be deluded long with fineries, turned those very arms against the lied torch, and stormed and expelled those mode fanatics; the Tyrolian masses, the insurgent Switzerland, Naples, Milan, Piedmont, all Italy, the armed peasants of the forest of Ostenwaand other inhabitants of Germany, helped to iterate the rapid progress of the Austro Russ troops; in all countries, in Holland, Belgium, nay France itself, insurrection only waits for moment to put an end to the sway of the chers of the nations, just as it happened in It

Italy has always been grave of the sanguinary and rapacious Fr...; and even in the present instance, the by of a few months proves that a government...nded on such principles, works its own undoi...

Cisalpine is no more! ...e are scarce any remnants left of that republican ...trophe, except a handful of audacious Lairds, who, while the French lately attempted advance again, instead of rendering themselves worthy of the amnesty of the generous foe of their nation, only showed him the blackness of their character, that they might fall the quicker into the hands of avenging justice, to trance all the good citizens.

The French are driven from the capital of Piedmont; one fortress falling after another; and the enemy's arms has actually been pushed back to the littoral Genoa, whence it came, to overwhelm that people of Italy with murder, fire and ra... This state, which ...scued from the yoke of Pantarchy; and the troops of the great republic, who had shortly before banished the King, can only save their lives from the affections of a general popular resentment, by capitulations.

Genoa keeps all her avenues shut from the revolutionary blood-suckers; and even the remains of Macdonald's fugitive army seem no longer to be able to gain safety from that quarter. The people of Genoa all laugh at French declarations, professions and menaces.

The Dutchy of Mantua, save its capital,* is saved from the French revolutionary devils; its garrison only holds out the siege to increase the misery of the inhabitants, and to be themselves able to consume the booty amassed, as there remains no more for them.

No sooner had the French revolutionary cannibals forced the beneficient Ferdinand, that father of his people, to quit his happy country, than the chastisement for perfidy and robbery pursued them closely; and, to their own disgrace, they were compelled to crave, like beggers, their retreat out of this unhappy state.

The Roman republic was crushed by its own burden, after the French left it. The people, sensible of the chimera of liberty, yield themselves up at present, being without their lawful chief, to the anarchy and vengeance of its deceivers.

Parthenope too is no more; the last hope of that republic struck sooner than she expected. The French, to prevent being massacreed by the enraged populace, were obliged to evacuate all the strong holds, and the whole kingdom, after the brave Calabrians, united with the rest of the king's faithful adherents in Apulia, and other provinces, advanced under the command of the glorious Cardinal Ruffo, to Naples, and took possession of it.

Thus almost at the first great blow which the Austrian hero Kray struck against the French, on the banks of the Adige, all Italy, from the Helvetic Alps to Mount Vesuvius, recovered her religion, her good princes, and former constitutions. The name of a Frenchman is every where, in those countries, brauded with infancy; and the Italians themselves begin now to be more than ever convinced of the truth of Machiavel's motto:

Whatever a Frenchman does, has no duration.

* *Since taken.*

American News.

CHARLESTON, September 18.

Extract of a letter from Santee, dated the 29th August, 1799.

"A melancholy transaction has taken place between Camden and Columbia. A young gentlemen (a Tax Collector) on his way to the Treasury, was assassinated by an Old Woman, her Daughter, and two Men. They kept a public house, whither the above unfortunate person with an old man repaired for lodgings. About midnight the old man was awakened by a bustle and noise in an adjoining room, which induced him to peep through the crevices—when horrible to relate, he observed the assassins, with the greatest composure, standing over his murdered friend, whose throat was cut from ear to ear, with a pail affixed to receive his blood. The next morning the old man raised a party of the neighbours, who surrounded the house, and found the young man in the situation above described; the murderers were all conducted to gaol."

RICHMOND, September 17.

On Friday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt here, the rumbling noise of which appeared very similar to that of distant thunder, but of considerable duration. We hear though not from the best authority, that the effects of it were with much alarm experienced in the country, eight or nine miles to the south of us, and that an old wooden building, fortunately unoccupied, was materially shaken and torn to pieces!

NEW YORK, October 9.

OF THE FLEETS—THE LATEST.

By the arrival of the Packet, we are enabled to inform our readers (in contradiction of what appeared in a morning paper yesterday,) that the British fleets is arrived in Torbay, and the French and Spaniards, having escaped the vigilance of the British Admiral, have anchored in Brest Roads.

The following information is handed by captain Jones, of the brig Jane Maria, arrived yesterday from Curracoa.

R. Jones, master of the Jane Maria, sailed from Curracoa the 14th August. A few days before he sailed, the Governor of that island found out a plot of the French, that cruel nation, who not satisfied with what they can plunder and steal on the high seas, with also to plunder on the land—they intended to take possession of the island, put the Governor to death, and a number of the merchants, and to make prizes of the American vessels that were in the harbour, which were at that time 21 in number.

The governor has taken up the French general and ambassador that were sent to Curracoa by Gen. Touissaint of St. Domingo, and sent them to Port au Prince in the ship George of Philadelphia, and also M. Gredat, who was French consul some time at Curracoa, he is too well known to a number of our masters of vessels, and many merchants in different parts of the United States, who suffered by his villainny. He is under close confinement and no person allowed to speak to him. Just as I was sailing out of the harbour, there was a ship coming in from Surinam that brought the account of the British having taken possession of that place.

PROCLAMATION.

Punishment in an army, however necessary, must at all times be disagreeable to the feelings of every person of humanity; anxious therefore, to prevent, as much as possible, (in the infancy of our Institution) that punishment which Desertion so frequently merits: I do hereby promise, a FREE and FULL PARDON, to all DESERTERS of the Eighth Regiment of the United States, who shall surrender themselves to me, or to any Officer of the Regiment now stationed at Winchester, within Forty Days after the date hereof. All who do not within that period join their respective Companies, must expect to be dealt with agreeable to the articles of War.

Given under my hand at Camp near Winchester, the 30th day of September, 1799.

THOMAS PARKER,
Lieut. Col. Comm'dt. 8th U. S. Regt.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Kingan, a prisoner in the goal of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Chambersburgh and Pittsburgh newspapers, three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of John Brunton, prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Georgetown, on the 10th of July last, a

Yoke of Oxen,

The one a Black, with a scar on his back, where the hair has not grown on, and a white spot on each flank—Ear marks not known. The other a dark Brown, with a white face—The Black is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old—the Brown 6 or 7. Whoever takes up said Oxen and secures them so that the owner can get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS FOSTER, wheelright.

Georgetown, 21st October, 1799.

Singular Act of Justice.

From Bourgouanne's Travels in Spain.

IN the days of Peter the IIId of Castile, a Canon of the Cathedral of Seville, being affected in his dress, particularly in his shoes, could not find a workman to his liking. An unfortunate shoemaker to whom he applied, after quitting many others, having brought him a pair of shoes not made to please his taste, the Canon became furious, and seizing one of the tools of the shoemaker, gave him with it so many blows upon the head, as laid him dead upon the floor. The unhappy man left a widow, four daughters, and a son of fourteen years of age, the eldest of the indigent family. They made their complaints to the Chapter: the Canon was prosecuted and condemned "not to appear in the choir for a year." The young shoemaker, having attained to man's estate, was scarcely able to get a livelihood—and overwhelmed with wretchedness, sat down on the day of a procession, at the door of the Cathedral of Seville. At the moment the procession passed by. Amongst the other Canons, he perceived the murderer of his father. At the sight of this man, filial affection, rage and despair, gave so far the better of his reason, that he fell furiously upon the priest, and stabbed him to the heart. The young man was seized, convicted of the crime, and immediately Spaniards, with more reason, call the Lover of Justice, was then at Seville. The affair came to his knowledge, and after learning the particulars he determined to be himself the judge of the young shoemaker. When he proceeded to give judgment he first annulled the sentence just pronounced by the clergy—and after asking the young man what profession he was, "I forbid you (said he) to make shoes for a year to come.

Pittsburgh, October 26.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, by the Reverend *Mr. Doddridge*, at Washington (Penn.) Mr. DAVID HOGE, to the amiable Miss JANE SCOTT, daughter of the late honourable Thomas Scott, formerly of that place.

We have received accounts as late as the 18th, by the mail which mention, that the returns were not all in, but that M'Kean had a majority of 7,982 votes.

Thomas Mifflin, Manuel Eyre, Wm. Linnard, Wm. Penrose, George Ingle and George Logan, are elected Members of Assembly for the County of Philadelphia.

By Yesterday's Mail.

LONDON, August 31.

The Surrender of the whole *Dutch Fleet.*

AS there is a ... Depth of Water on the side of the Ma... which is next to the Helder point, that ... side close to the Texel Island, our line ... ships were enabled to follow the Dutch Fleet into the Texel, with those already mentioned in the Gazette surrendered. Adm. Mitchel in his letter to lord Duncan states, that he was determined to follow the remainder even to the walls of Amsterdam and the gallant admiral has, indeed kept word, for this forenoon an officer of the ... arrived at the Admiralty with an account of success. The admiral after his first surrender of part of the Dutch Fleet, as stated in the Gazette, sailed up the Texel with 8 sail of the deckers, and moored his ships along side the mainder, the whole of which, viz. Eight of the line, and every other ship in the Texel have surrendered.

PETERSBURGH, July 25.

Our court gazette of the 26th contains a written official report of field marshall Suwarrow respecting his victories over Macdonald. On account the field marshal has received the trait of his Imperial majesty, set in diamonds with leave to wear it on his breast. At his commendation several other officers have received orders of knighthood and other ample rewards.

TRENTON October, 15.

Thursday last arrived in this city the PRESIDENT of the U. States. He was immediately waited upon by the Heads of Departments, Generals Hamilton and Wilkinson and a number of Gentlemen of respectability.

On Friday Evening there was a handsome display of Fire-Works in honor of the President's arrival, in which Mr. GUIMPE, the artist, exhibited much skill and ingenuity to the satisfaction of a large concourse of spectators; the initials (J. A. and G. W.) of JOHN ADAMS and GEORGE WASHINGTON, were displayed in coloured fires and received with shouts of applause.

On Saturday Evening the Hon. Mr. Elsworth arrived in town. It is said that matters of great pith and moment are shortly to engage the heads of the Nation now in Trenton—the most important of which are, probably, the questions respecting the failing of the Ministers of the French Republic, and the spoiliations by French cruizers on the American commerce, which are credibly informed, have shortly excited the sensibility of administration.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

We are authorized to say, that the American Commissioners at London, are not about to return home, in consequence of the temporary suspention of their functions there, as has been suggested in a Philadelphia paper. On the contrary it is expected, that the two governments will certainly arrange the subject of controversy between the American and British Commissioners at Philadelphia, and the treaty be carried into effect with mutual fairness and good faith.

(Boston Centinel.)

The subscriber keeps for Sale

At his house, near the Post-office,

Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers.

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

MICHAEL ADAM.

Pittsburgh, 26, October.

A Variety of BLANKS for sale at this office.

ist of Letters remaining in the

Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, October 1, 1799.

A.

OSEPH ANDREWS, Meadville, 2; Daniel Andrews, Meadville, 2; Archibald Armſong, care of John M'Dowell, Pittſburgh; Wm. Graham, care of David Carnahan; Alexander Anderſon or Hugh Sterling, St. Clair townſhip, 3; Robert Ainſlie, George Allen.

B.

James Blair, care of Roger Alden, Meadville, 3; Rogert Burrowe, Lowry's, Fort Erie, 2; Jas. and Margaret M'Donald, care of David Mead, Meadville, 2; Robert Brownfield, Meadville; John Brooks, John Baird, care of Tho. Reeſe, Erie; Wm. Burnſides, care of James Robinſon; George Burns, Pittſburgh; James Baty, 2; Tho. Boyd, care of Rev. John Riddle; Alex. Baird, Taylor; John Beaver, Georgetown; Wm. and Samuel Bonner, care of Wm. M'Cune, Pittſburgh, 2; James Bruff, 2; Robert Baldridge, near Budd's ferry; Wm. Brown, Thomas Barr, Wm. Bennot, care of John Stewart; Joſeph Barnet, Mifflin townſhip; Mary Brown, Weſtmoreland; Joſeph Beggs, Racoon; Abraham Brank, John Bradley, Joſeph Breaden, Yough; Thomas Bigger, care of James Horner; Doctor Daniel Boardonan, Captain Daniel Biſſell, Capt. Ruſſell Biſſell.

C.

William Campble, Shanango, 3; John and James Cochran, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Jacob Carmack, Le Bœuf; Thomas Carſon, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittſburgh, 3; Robert Cunningham, care of John Woods, Pittſburgh, 3; Ann Cochran, Chartiers; James Culberſon, M'Kee's Port; John Cunningham, Wallace's mill; Abraham Clement, Ann Collins, care of Henry M'Gee, Pittſburgh; John Crawford, care of Rev. Mr. Swan, [illegible] Carne, care of Wm. M'Cune; John [illegible], George Crawford, Elizabeth townſhip; Mary Creſap, Jane Culbert, Yough; Luke Crafford, John Chambers, care of Wm. Wrightman; Wm. Carrel, Mifflin townſhip; Wm. Cheſs, Barnabas Coom, care of Samuel M'Cord, Pittſburgh; Auguſtin Le Clery, John Crawford.

D.

William, James or Oliver Dunn, Erie, 3; David Dickſon, Pittſburgh; John D. Delay, Thomas Dunlap or Wm. Whan, care of Rev. Mr. Power, 3; John De Lacey, Elizabeth Donaldſon, James Douglaſs, Margaret Dennis, care of Joſeph Scott, Montour's run; Thomas Dinſmoor, Turtle creek; Alexander Dounie, Capt. Henry De Butts, John Dick, care of Wm. Gormley, Wm. Denniſton, care of Wm. Gormley; Dudley Day, captain Lyman's company; James Duncan, care of Alexander Wilſock, Pittſburgh.

E.

John Ewing, care of Joſeph Hackney, Meadville; Wm. and John Eaſlin, 3; John or James Eaken, 2; George Elliot, Montour's run; Robert Edgar, care Rev. Mr. Anderſon; Joſeph Engleman, Wm. Egelſon, care of John Frew.

F.

Jeſſe Fulton, near Charleſton; Alex. Fowler, Benjamin Fletcher.

G.

John Gear, Meadville; Robert Giffin, Pittſburgh; Rachel Garden, Pittſburgh; Robert Gowdy, Mifflin townſhip, 2; James Gelly, Moon townſhip, 2, care of Andrew Willock; Charles Glenn, care of John Brown, Nobleſburgh; Alex. Gerry, care of Rev. Mr. Riddle; John Gilmore, care Alexander Wright; Samuel Grey, care of Thomas Reed; Jane Glaſs, Wm. Griffith, care of John Reed; Samuel Gilderſlive, Adam Grant, John Gallaher, Wm. Green.

H.

Frederick Haymaker, Meadville; Jac. Heils, Meadville; Wm. Harriot, French creek; James Hart, John Hannah, care of Thomas Wilſon; Thomas Hughs, care of John Bryan, Racoon; Noah P. Hopkins, James Hamilton, Edward Huey, John Hall, Joſeph Huſton, Sam. Haſlet, Anthony Hauffman, Wm. Hannah, Geo. Holdſhip, Pittſburgh; James Hill, care of James Morriſon, carpenter; Charles Harah, Yough; James Hardie, care of John Reed.

I.

James and Robert Ibbetſon or George Heard, French creek, 2; Nathaniel Irith, 3; Joſeph Johnſton, 3; Jones and Morriſon, Chas. Johnſon, care of George Thompſon; Sam. Johnſon, Chriſtopher Irwin.

K.

Robert Kilpatrick, care of Jas. Dunn, Meadville, 3; Robert Knox, Pittſburgh; Jas. Kennedy, Racoon; James, Robert and David Kernoghan, care of David Carnaghan; James King, Shanango; David Kennedy, James Kuker, Turtle creek; John Kinkead, Peter's creek; Lucius Kibbee, Colt's ſtation.

L.

Robert Lowry, Lowry's Port, Erie; John Long, Meadville; Moſes Logan, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Samuel Little, French creek; John Lowe, Franklin; James Linch, care of David Barr, 2; David Logan, James Logan, care of Charles Craig; James Lowry, Neſhanock; David Laing, Dennis Loughy, Pittſburgh; John Lindſey, Yough; Andrew Long, Little Beaver.

M.

Michael M'Cluſkey, care of George Amend, Turtle creek; Hamilton M'Clintuck, Oil creek; Mulford or Hugh Marſh, care of Alexander M'Dowell, Franklin; Hugh M'Geral, Franklin, 2; Archibald M'Means, care of David Mead, Meadville; James M'Donold, Meadville; H. M'Colough, Le Bœuf, 3; Wm. Mann, Le Bœuf; Lieut. Charles Martin, Le Bœuf; Owen M[illegible] Pittſburgh; Capt. Joſeph M'Kenney, 3; Andrew M'Caughey, Braddock's Field, 2; Samuel Martin, care of Alexander Shaw, Pittſburgh; Hugh Martin, care of John Heron; John M'Culloh, care of John Reed; Martha M'Kinney, George M'Combs, care of John Irwin; James Moor, Beaver; James M'Cormick, Montour's run; Charles Mcorland, Robinſon's run; Wm. Martin, John Mitchell, care of Andrew Robinſon, Pittſburgh, 2; Polly Morriſon, Pittſburgh; Patt. Mulloney, James Means, care of Thomas Eakens, Pittſburgh; Hance Morriſon, Nathaniel Montgomery, Wm. Morriſon, Beaver; Hugh M'Dchicholm, James M'Laughlin, James M'Lorning, James Mullen, care of Wm. Dunning; Joſeph M'Clurey, James, Barnard and Sarah M'Golrick, care of John Boyd, Pittſburgh.

N.

Joſeph Neel, Andrew Noleis, hatter; Wm. Newel.

P.

Wm. Praſer, Meadville; Joſeph Palmer, Pittſburgh; Wm. Porter, Pittſburgh; Saran Power, Williamſport, care of Wm. Irwin, Pittſburgh; Nathaniel Patterſon, Thomas B Patterſon, Henry Paterſon, Mathew Provance, Joſeph Poſtlethwait, Nathaniel Parks.

Q.

William Quigley.

R.

William Robinſon, care of David Hamilton, Gingerhill, 2; Doctor J. Robinſon, M'Kee's Port; James Reiley, care of Thomas Crabb, Pittſburgh; John Reed, M'Kee's Port; James Robert, care of John Marie, Pittſburgh; Thos. Rogers, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittſburgh; Wm. Raborg, J. Rabb, Pittſburgh; Hugh [illegible]chardſon, care of Robert Henderſon, Pittſburgh.

S.

Chriſtopher Siverling, Franklin; Wm. Shotwell, French creek; Joſeph Sanford, Meadville; Thomas Smith, Shanango; John Summers, care of Joſeph Hackney, Meadville, 2; Adam Stewart, Meadville; Edward Smallman, Pittſburgh; Wm. Snodgraſs & Co. Wm. Savilie, care of John Reed, Pittſburgh, 3 Samuel Searight, care of Alexander Wright; Stephen Spalding, Pittſburgh; John Sheriff, St. Clair townſhip; James Seed, Turtle creek; Hamilton Seaton, Tobias Stilley, David Shephard, Pittſburgh; Jacob Stewart, John Stewart, Nicholas Scheyer, Gerhard Shuſter, Wm. Sloan.

T.

William Thorn, carpenter, Pittſburgh; Jacob Thomas, Pittſburgh; Alexander Thompſon, care of John Johnſon, Pittſburgh, 4; Wm. Towman, care of Andrew Watſon, Pittſburgh; John Ted, Peter's creek.

V.

Cornelius Vanhorn, Meadville.

W.

John and Elizabeth Wilſon, Oil creek, care of Wm. Miles; Archibald Watſon, Le Bœuf; John Welch, Cornelius Arnold, care of Alexander Willock; Wm. Wade, care of John Irwin, Pittſburgh; Wm. Wilſon, Pitt townſhip; Norman Wulex or Thomas Kennedy, Pittſburgh; John or Hugh White, Beaver, 5; James Wilſon, Beaver; John Watt, Yough; Wm. Williby, John Whiteſides, care of John Scull; Mr. Whitaker, care of David Carnahan; Abraham Whitaker, John Woodburn, George Willis, Montour's meeting-houſe; Richard Williams.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday night the 31ſt of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber living in Frederick county, Maryland, near Woodſborough town, a mulatto Lad, named

DANIEL,

about 20 years of age, between 5 and 6 feet high, blind in one eye, as well as I can recollect the left eye—had on when he went away, a blue ſtriped nankeen coat, with lappels, and a yellow ſpotted caſſimer waiſtcoat, yellow nankeen overalls, half boots and high crowned fur hat, but it is likely he may change his clothes ſince he went away. He has been ſeen to have a PASS ſigned by the name of Dorſey, eſquire, Frederick county.

Whoever takes up ſaid Runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN PHILIPS.

Sept. 13, 1799. 3w

N. B. His Pass is ſaid to be ſigned by Daniel Dorſey, Eſq. of Frederick county, and colonel M'Lain, Eſq. of York county.

This is to give Notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Waſhington County, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans Court of the ſaid county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ROBERT ELLIOT, late of ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers at or before the ſecond Tueſday in April next, when and where the adminiſtrators will apply to the Orphans Court to ſtrike a dividend of the aſſets in hand among the creditors, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 30th of September 1799.

ELIE WILLIAMS, }
N. ROCHESTER, } Adminiſtrators.

To be Let or Sold,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of November.

A GRIST MILL and FARM, ſituate on Street's Run, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and ſix miles from Pittſburgh, now occupied by Henry Wolf. For terms apply at the Store of

DENNY AND BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ſince he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertiſes he is authoriſed to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt one perſon. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen in the following note that has been obligingly ſent him.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his ſuit, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or retain, as the caſe may be, and to recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe in arrears for duty due the United States upon Stills, within the county of Weſtmoreland, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent the diſagreeable neceſſity of acting as the law directs againſt delinquents, as I am not warranted in giving any further indulgence.

JOHN WELLS, Collector of the Revenue.

Greenſburgh, Sept. 26, 1799.

1500 Dollars,

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here, in the poſt-office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, }
9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſtaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

Has juſt received a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, &c.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 10, 1799.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of

THOMAS WILSON.

Pittſburgh, September 16, 1799.

Donation Land

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for NATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the ſaid State during the war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of ſaid State until the firſt day of September next, inclusive, and that the Board authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at the Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unſatisfied claims aforeſaid, as well as thoſe which may be filed on or before the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799. }

Treaſury Department

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, entitled "An Act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the Heathen;" and the Act ſupplementary to the ſaid recited Act paſſed on the ſecond day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of land hereinafter deſcribed, namely, 'beginning at the north weſt corner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips, and running thence fifty miles due ſouth, along the weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges;—thence due weſt to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the ſaid river to the place where the Indian boundary line croſſes the ſame—thence along the ſaid boundary line to the Tuſcaroras branch of the Muſkingum river; the croſſing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the ſaid river to the point where a line run due weſt from the place of beginning will interſect the ſaid river; then along the line ſo run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townſhips of five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of townſhips; and that plots and ſurveys of the ſaid townſhips and fractional parts of townſhips are depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the inſpection of all perſons concerned.

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been or ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war are required to preſent the ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury, at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, for the purpoſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will however be made of any leſs quantity than a quarter townſhip, or four thouſand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, will immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the manner preſcribed by the act firſt recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, ſhall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid perſonally or by their agents, deſignate in writing at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury the particular quarter townſhips elected by them reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders as ſhall not deſignate their locations on the ſaid day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each; and at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith to make location therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802, are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs hereinbefore recited paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the County of Weſtmoreland, the ſecond Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine. Preſent, *John Baird, William Jack, James Barr*, and *John Irwin*, Eſquires judges of the ſame court, &c.

ON the petition of John George Wilkins, an inſolvent debtor to the Court of Common Pleas for Weſtmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of inſolvent perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the firſt Monday in November next, for hearing the Petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of the application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette and in the Farmers Regiſter of Greenſburgh, for three weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt two weeks before the election. By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

Juſt arrived for Sale, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT,

JAMES O'HARA's,

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1799.